



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Notes

[Contributions in the form of notes or discussions should be sent to John A. Scott, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.]

NEPOS AND ROMAN PRAISE OF HANNIBAL

On page 265 of the *Classical Journal* for February, 1921, Mr. Louis E. Lord, of Oberlin College, writes, "In all Latin literature I know of no generous tribute to Hannibal." Evidently Mr. Lord has overlooked or has forgotten the first chapter of Nepos' life of Hannibal:

Si verum est, quod nemo dubitat, ut populus Romanus omnis gentis virtute superarit, non est infitandum Hannibalem tanto praestitisse ceteros imperatores prudentia quanto populus Romanus antecedit fortitudine cunctas nationes. Nam quotienscumque cum eo congressus est in Italia, semper discessit superior. Quod nisi domi civium suorum invidia debilitatus esset, Romanos videtur superare potuisse. Sed multorum obtrectatio devicit unius virtutem.

CLYDE R. JEFFORDS

NEWTOWN HIGH SCHOOL
ELMHURST, LONG ISLAND

THE TEST OF THE PATRONYMICS

Wilhelm Meyer's dissertation *de Homericis Patronymicis*, Goettingen, 1907, was immediately welcomed as a work of very great importance by reviewers and critics, as I have already shown in *Classical Philology*, VII, 293.

The summary of his results was given by him as follows: "The patronymics grow rarer, not only in the later portions of the *Iliad*, but also in all parts of the *Odyssey*. From this decreasing use of the patronymics it is evident that there must have been an interval of many years between the composition of these two poems."

This dissertation was passed upon by two scholars of the standing of Schwartz and Wackernagel, as well as submitted to an *Examen rigorosum*, so that in my previous paper I accepted many of his statements as facts and tried to bring them into harmony with my own beliefs in the unity of the Homeric poems.

In my previous discussion I explained the difference in the number of the patronymics, as shown in the two poems, as due to the fact that there are so many more heroes in the *Iliad*, men of patronymic rank, while in the *Odyssey* many of the actors are mean or commonplace, hence could hardly have that honoring epithet.